Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1827. [NO. 123.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Watches & Jewellery.

THOMAS TROTTER & CO.

TAKES this method to inform the public, that they have opened a shop in Charlotte, in the house lately occupied by Doct. Samuel Henderson, on the north side of the Court-House, where they are well prepared to repair all kinds of

Watches & Clocks,

at the shortest notice. They hope, by a constant attention to business, to merit the public patronage. They have on hand and for sale, the following articles:—

Gentlemen's gold patent lever Watches;
Ladies' do. do. do.
Silver lever and plain do.
Chains, Seals and Keys, Slides and Rings;
Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings;
Silver Table and Tea Spoons;
Soup Ladles and Sugar Tongs;
Silver Spectacles, green and white, to suit all ages;
Military Buttons, Lace and Epauletts;
Ladies' Work Boxes and Reticules;
Bags and Clasps; Thimbles, &c. &c. &c.
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Removal.

DR. JOHN M. HAPPOLDT

TAKES this method of informing those who may feel disposed to honor him with their patronage, that he has removed to the late residence of Mr. Abner Houston, where he may be found and consulted at any time, except when engaged in his professional avocations abroad. He would also return his thanks to the inhabitants of Providence and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage during the past year; he furthermore solicits a continuance of the same, and will endeavor, by his assiduity and attention to business, to give general satisfaction. Considering the scarcity of money, and the pressure of the times, he promises that his charges shall be very moderate.

Providence, Mecklenburg county, N.C.
February 1, 1827.—18tf

N. B. Family Medicines kept on hand for sale.

Stop the Villain,

And beware of the Swindler.

ONE Thomas Hadley, (and, I am ashamed to acknowledge, a kinsman of my own) came to my house in November last, and was treated with kindness and respect. About the middle of December he bargained with me for a valuable stud-horse, at the price of $150; said he then rode a borrowed creature, the owner of which lived about one mile from Concord; borrowed of me a valuable mare, with a saddle and bridle, and started in the morning, to be back in the evening, with the $150 to pay for the stud, but never returned. Said Hadley is about 23 years old, middle size, sandy complexion, and a down look: the mare is black, a white face, four white legs, and is branded with W. H. Any person who will give me information of said rascal, and direct to the post-office in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. shall be generously rewarded. WM. HARRIS.

February 17, 1827.—3t21p

☞ The Courier, Augusta, Ga. will insert the above three times, and forward his account to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by
1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarsk on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

The Charlotte Stage

HAS commenced running between this place and Camden, S. C. once a week—distance 80 miles. It leaves Charlotte every Wednesday at 5 o' clock, P. M. and arrives at Camden on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.; leaves Camden on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and arrives in Charlotte on Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FARE—Passage to Camden, $5, or 6¼ cents per mile. For seats, apply at the different Post-Offices.

Persons wishing to travel on this line, may expect to meet with good accommodations, and on as cheap terms as any other line in the southern country. There is now a direct stage line from Charleston, S. C. to Knoxville, Tenn. which passes through this place; and besides, stages leave here every week, in different directions, thus affording facilities of communication with every section of the country.

THOMAS BOYD.
Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1827.—4t23

☞ The editor of the Western Carolinian will give the above four insertions in his paper, and forward his account for payment.

Runaway.

TAKEN up and committed to the jail of this county, on the 24th of December last, a negro man, about 28 or 30 years of age, near six feet high, stout and well made, has lost some of his teeth, one of which is a front tooth in the lower jaw; is of rather black complexion, calls himself CYRUS, and says he belongs to Charles M'Culloch, near Rocky Mount, South-Carolina, whom he left in the month of June last.

ALLEN BALDWIN, *Jailor.*
Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1827.—20*

SELLING OFF
At Costs and Charges.

THE subscriber, intending to close his business in this place with the least possible delay, offers his remaining stock of goods at unusually low prices, for cash. A liberal discount also will be allowed to those who purchase in lots.

Those persons who are indebted to him, are requested to call and settle their accounts (either by note or otherwise) immediately; and those who can neglect this friendly warning, need not expect any further indulgence.

JONATHAN HARRIS.
Charlotte, N. C. March 3, 1827.—4t24

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of William S. Alexander, deceased, at January Sessions of Cabarrus Court, hereby request all persons indebted to said deceased, by note, book account or otherwise, to make payment; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar.

ALPHONSO ALEXANDER, } *Ex'rs.*
PHILANDER ALEXANDER, }
3t23

Notice.

I OFFER for rent, the well known house and lots in the town of Charlotte, formerly occupied by Mrs. M. Wishert, deceased, for the term of one year. Any person wishing to rent, can have the opportunity of so doing, by applying to the subscriber, or to Samuel M'Comb in the town of Charlotte.

WILLIAM M'COMB.
Feb. 27, 1827.—3t23

Notice.

THE subscriber offers a very valuable tract of land at private sale, containing about 250 acres. Any person wishing to buy my land, I would be glad they would call and see me. I will sell low.

JACOB BAKER.
Feb. 26, 1827.—2t22

☞ Notice.

ALL persons holding receipts against And'w. Clark, as Constable, for the last year, are requested to come forward and lift their papers from the undersigned, as the term of office of the said Clark has expired.

W. H. M'LEARY,
H. HOOVER,
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD.
Feb. 26, 1827.—3t23p

N. B. Most of the papers are in the hands of W. H. M'Leary.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST or mislaid, a Pocket Book, containing twenty dollars. The pocket book was an old one, and had been injured by being burnt. Whoever may have found said pocket book, and will leave it, with its contents, at this office, shall be suitably rewarded.

CHRISTOPHER STEVENS.
March 3, 1827.—2t22

Cheraw Marble Yard.

THE subscribers have commenced business two doors east of the Brick Store, on Church Street, where they will supply those who may wish to call on them, with

MARBLE TOMB STONES,

Tablets and Monuments,

at the shortest notice, and the work will be executed in the neatest manner.

All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

The subscribers will furnish Marble or Free Stone, for steps, underpinning, door and window sills, caps, &c. for building.

ROBERTS & SWEETLAND.
Cheraw, Jan. 25, 1827.—3t22

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

MOUNT ARARAT—Nothing can be more beautiful than the shape of Ararat; nothing more awful than its height. All the surrounding mountains sink into insignificance when compared to it. It is perfect in all its parts. No rugged features—no unnatural prominences. Every thing is harmony; and all combines to render it one of the most interesting object in nature.—Spreading originally from the immense base, the slope towards its summit is easy and gradual until it reaches the region of snow, where it becomes more abrupt. As a foil to this stupendous object, a hill rises from the same base, similar in shape, and in any other situation entitled to rank among high mountains. No one since the flood seems to have been on the summit of Ararat; for the rapid ascent of its snowy top appears to render the attempt impossible. No man, certainly, has ascended it in modern times. When the adventurous Tournefort failed, it is not probable that any one else will succeed. *Asiatic Journal.*

The fate which would await Governor TROUP, of Georgia, says the Charleston Courier for his high-handed measures against the authority of the Union, were Gen. JACKSON President of the United States, may be inferred from the following letter, addressed to Governor Rabun, of the 7th May, 1818, the General being then at the head of the army of the United States in the South:—

"That the Governor of a State should assume the right to make war aginst an Indian tribe, in perfect peace with, and under the protection of the United States, is assuming a responsibility that, I trust, you will be able to excuse to the government of the United States, to which you will have to answer, and through which I had so recently passed, promising the aged that remained at home my protection, and taking the warriors with me in the campaign, is as unaccountable as strange. But it is still more strange, that there could exist, within the United States, a cowardly monster in human shape, that could violate the sanctity of a flag, when borne down by an person, but more particularly when in the hands of a superannuated Indian chief, worn down with age. Such base cowardice and murderous conduct, as this transaction affords, has not its parallel in history, and shall meet with its merited punishment."

From the Charleston Courier.

Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland, in his speech on Mr. Saunders's resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for the reason by which he was governed in the appointment of certain printers to promulgate the laws, thus characterized the President of the U. States, and those who started with him in the contest for that high and dignified office. Mr. Dorsey had contended, that the power of making these appointments was one which had never produced any evil, and that every Minister in the government had used it, by distributing its favors among his friends:—

"But Sir, (said he) I will correct myself—There was *one* Minister who *never* did so use it—and that Minister was the candidate for the highest honor in the gift of the American people: At a period when he had for one competitor a citizen who, by the splendor of his military achievements, and the lasting lustre which the defence of Orleans shed on the American arms, had fascinated a large portion of the American people; for a second, a man whose peculiar happiness it was to make real friends of all who observed the strength of his mind and the integrity of his heart, who had presided at a time of unprecedented difficulty in the fiscal concerns of this Government, and brought them in order, with an admirable regard alike to economy and humanity, and who, among many virtues, possessed that one, the most liable of all to give offence, "that firmness of mind which disdains to be a slave to the arts and intrigues of designing men;" and a third, whom this floor had allowed an unrivalled reputation in this country for his powers in debate, who, presiding where you now preside, Sir, by the fascination of his manners, by the dignity and impartiality of his administration, by his kindness in sustaining the inexperienced debater, ranked among his friends many, very many, indeed, of those who had been sent to participate in the deliberations of this House, whose powerful and successful labors in the cause of domestic industry, of internal improvement, and South American liberty, had brought to his aid many powerful auxiliaries.

"Yet, in such a prize, with such competitors, so well calculated to disturb the government of reason, and to seduce even patriotism from its moorings, did this minister refuse to call to his assistance this practised, this permitted official patronage: and, if it be such a power, and capable of such expansion, as the gentlemen have described it, it was an act of such denial, and such forbearance, as became the purest days of Roman liberty; and will eternize his name in all time to come; and that minister was John Q. Adams."

Nineteenth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, MARCH, 5.—On Saturday about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Nineteenth Congress terminated its labors, and adjourned *sine die.* The only business performed in the House of Representatives on Saturday, was the passage of a few private bills, the joint rule which requires that no bills shall be sent to the president for signature on the last day of the Session, having been suspended so far as to allow all bills to be sent to him which should be passed before 1 o'clock of that day.

After 12 o'clock, the reports of three Select Committees were received. The first which was offered, was the report of the Committee which was charged with the investigation of certain accusations against Hezekiah Huntington, District Attorney in Connecticut. This report refers the subject and the testimony to the President of the U. States, the officer implicated being of a rank to which, in the opinion of the Committee, the process of impeachment cannot properly be extended. The second report was from the Select Committee, *to* whom were referred the various memorials *which* relate to the subject of the colonization of free blacks on the coast of Africa. This report, which was ordered to be printed, is intended to be preparatory to future legislation on the subject, and contains a full exposition of the views of the Colonization Society, and a series of arguments in favor of its object. The last report, the reading of which, and the discussion to which it led, occupying about three hours, was an able exposition, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the differences between the Executive of Georgia and the United States, of this important subject, embracing a history of the proceedings which have taken place on both sides, and accompanied by the voluminous mass of testimony on which the reasoning and conclusions of the Committee are founded. Of this interesting document, 6,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

A passing review of some of the business of the Session may not be without interest to our readers. Among the important business upon which we had anticipated the legislative action of Congress, were the Bankrupt Bill, the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolution, and the modification of the Tariff, which was asked for by the manufacturers. The first of these bills was discussed for some weeks in the Senate, but was finally rejected by a majority so decided as to leave little hope of such a measure being adopted for some years. The House, in the mean time, employed itself in the discussion of the claims of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, the bill for whose relief ultimately expired under a mass of irreconcilable opinions and unprofitable amendments. The bill modifying the Tariff as relates to wool and woollen goods, passed the House of Representatives, but was not finally acted on in the Senate.

The bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the U. States and the Colonies of Great Britain, after undergoing some mutations in the Senate, was adopted in House of Representatives as a substitute for the bill originally reported by the Committee of Commerce, in that branch, with an amendment or two. The Senate, however, with a tenacity somewhat unusual, came to a determination to retain its own provisions, and the Bill, after an unsuccessful conference between Committees of both Houses, was lost. In refering this important subject to Congress; in calling in the aid of legislation to effect that which diplomatic agency had failed to accomplish; the Executive faithfully and discreetly performed his duty, shaping his course according to the spirit of our institutions. Failing in his object it is now left for him to act upon the high responsibility of his station. To him alone the country must look for the protection of its dignity and of its prosperity. If evil should ensue, the nation will not fail to trace it, in part, to the want of that legislative energy and wisdom which the Executive has a right, and is bound to call to his aid, in every difficult emergency. If, under the blessing of Providence, our honor and our interests as a nation shall be preserved from injury, the people will equally well understand to whose prudence and firmness such a happy result must be attributed.

The various appropriation bills necessary for the support of the Government in its various branches, were passed without being materially changed in any of their important provisions, except as relates to the striking out the appropring for naval Academy, which was inserted in the S. bill, & stricken out in the House A bill was passed on the last night of the session increasing the salary of the Postmaster General to $6000. Thus placing him on the same scale of salary with the different Secretaries. The bill went through without opposition, except that one or two members expressed their fears lest some unworthy successor of the present Postmaster General should enjoy the benefit of the provision. We think there is little fear of this contingency. The efficiency with which the present incumbent has administered the arduous duties of that office will, of itself, prevent the situation from being hereafter held by any incompetent officer. The contrast would be too obvious to escape public vigilance, and too injurious to escape public denunciation. A bill passed, authorizing extra clerks in some of the public officers. This law was absolutely necessary; as it is well known that much of the public business has been for some years performed by individuals who are compelled to rely on the contingent funds of the different Departments, for the inadequate compensation they receive. The present bill will only apply a partial remedy to the evil. The increase of clerks must be in proportion to the increase of public business; and there can be no equitable reasons why the services rendered to the nation should be more meanly remunerated than those which are rendered to individuals.

A considerable degree of warmth, approaching to violence, has manifested itself in the discusion of a resolution offered by Mr. Saunders, of North-Carolina, calling on the Secretary of State to inform the House of the changes which have been made in the publishers of the Laws of the United States, "and the reasons for each change." It was impossible that such a resolution could be discussed without invoking all the bitterness of party feeling. As the propriety of the call could only be made out by showing that a corrupt exercise of the discretionary power vested in the Secretary could be established; it was necessary to produce all the proof, direct or presumptive, which fact or imagination could supply. The defenders of the resolution were not sparing in their efforts to establish the charge. They displayed no extraordinary delicacy in the selection of the language which was best adapted to produce the effect they desired; they exhibited no unusual forbearance in its application. On the other hand, the opposers of the resolution, and more especially some of the personal friends of the Secretary of State, vindicated his character and conduct with great force of language and feeling. The war of words, the conflict of epithets, ran high, and was only terminated by the constitutional dissolution of Congress, before any decision was made.

That dissolution has now taken place, and the Representatives of the people have returned into the bosom of the nation, to receive from their constituents the meed of praise or of censure which they may deserve. To the legitimate tribunal of public opinion we refer them for their recompence, be it what it may. We have endeavoured, honestly and to the best of our ability, to furnish the nation with the materials for its judgment.

Nat. Journal.

The proceedings of the last Session of the Congress, which closed its term on Saturday, and especially those of the Senate, will receive the serious consideration of the people of the United States. It is our purpose hereafter to notice them more particularly. It need not be disguised that towards the close of the past Session, we presume by some of those "combinations" of which Dr. Floyd, in his late address at Richmond, made a precious confession, the Opposition obtained a small majority in the Senate. We will select only a few prominent instances to show how this majority was disposed to use the ephemeral power so obtained.

1. The wool bill, (this measure so im-

portant to the great interests of our country) was, in effect, rejected by the casting vote of Mr. Calhoun, the Vice-President.

2. A committee appointed by the majority of the Senate made a long report on the subject of the Georgia controversy, of which three thousand copies were ordered to be printed for distribution among the people of the United States, countenancing and encouraging the Governor of Georgia.

3. The bill for converting a portion of the six per cent. debt into a debt, bearing an interest of five per cent. which passed the House of Representatives, was lost in the Senate. By the failure to pass a bill last year, in consequence of the now acknowledged error of Mr. Louis McLane, the country lost about ninety-thousand dollars. By the failure of the Senate to pass this bill it loses a like sum.

4. The Colonial bill was lost by the refusal of the Senate to agree to an amendment of the House of Representatives, without which the measure would have humiliated this country. And now Great Britain is left in possession of the monopoly of the navigation concerned in the intercourse, unless the President feels himself authorized to close our ports under the act of March, 1823.

Whatever regret will be felt at the course pursued by the Senate in the above instances, the people will derive much satisfaction from knowing that that of their immediate Representatives was directly the reverse of it.

We must add, as one of the remarkable incidents of the last Session of the Senate, that Duff Green, the editor of a paper, notorious for the scurility of its columns, and its utter disregard of all decency and truth, received the votes of twenty-three SENATORS of the United States to be the printer of the Senate.

If the character of the present opposition to the Administration may be judged of by the developments of its feelings, which have been made during the 19th Congress, it is one which justly entitles it to the reprobation of all those who are national in their views, and liberal in construction of the acts and objects of the Executive branch of the government.—Without seeking—without desiring to abridge the freedom of discussion, or to impose on the privilege of debate any limits, which may exclude the widest latitude of argument, or deduct in the slightest degree from the tributes which eloquence requires from knowledge or imagination, we must be allowed to enter our solemn protest against much of the course pursued during the Congress which has just terminated its labors.—Virulence and invective, acerbity of manner and personal slander, acquire no dignity from the circumstance of their being uttered on the floor of Congress: on the contrary, their inevitable tendency is to degrade the national legislature from the lofty rank of "conscript fathers," guardians of the national rights and honor, and framers of the public law, down to petty combatants, striving for the mastery where the weapons are words; and the utmost reward, like that of a poor player, is to receive to-day the approval of the few who reviled yesterday, while the reflecting of society, who stand out of the circle of party strife, survey the unworthy conflict with mingled pity and indignation. He who had been unacquainted with the nature of our political constitutions, and the characters of our public men, and had suddenly been ushered into the Hall of Representatives, during the discussion on the amendment of the Constitution at the first Session, or during the debate on the printers of the laws at the last, would have inferred from what he heard on both these subjects, that Congress was corrupt, that the President of the United States was a man without a single claim to public confidence, and that his Cabinet was composed of a set of intriguing politicians, who only accepted the station they occupied, in order to make it the step, as well as the means, of lifting themselves to a loftier elevation.

Such would be the inevitable conclusion which a stranger would draw from the temper and the language of some of the discussions which took place during the Nineteenth Congress. Would this be a correct inference? The inference would be warranted by the premises. Are they correct? If they are not, what can be thought of men who suffer their judgment to be so enslaved by prejudice, and their temper so far to gain ascendancy over their reason, as to prostitute the privilege which public confidence has bestowed upon them, in delegating to them a representative character, and representative powers, to the purpose of defaming and degrading a co-ordinate branch of impeding, instead of facilitating, those measures which the public exigency or the public good requires? What can be thought of men by whose blindness or wilfulness the science of legislation is degraded to a mere business of personal controversy; and by whose indiscreet bearing the Halls of Congress are transformed into an arena where noisy declaimers are at liberty to play off their unbridled passions against each other?

An intelligent people will never suffer themselves to be misrepresented. An intelligent people will never suffer those whom they have selected to be the organ of their voice and their will, thus to ride a tilt over all the dignities and courtesies which adorn society. It is only necessary that the evil should be pointed out, in order to ensure its prompt and effectual remedy. It shall be our office, and we consider it a duty which we owe to our country to perform it, to point out, from time to time, the character of the course which has been pursued by certain members who have ranged themselves in the opposition to the administration. We will,

"Nothing extenuate,
"Nor set down aught in malice;"

but, taking justice for our motto, and truth for our guide, will merely hold up the mirror from which the features of that opposition will be faithfully reflected to the nation. *Nat. Journal.*

From Virginia, we learn that the resolutions of Mr. Giles, protesting against the exercise of all the beneficent powers of the General Government, and leaving to it, in fact, no power but that of taxing the People for the support of armies and navies, of foreign diplomatic intercourse, and of a domestic civil list, have passed the House of Delegates by a vote of something like three to one. We expected, in this age of quackery and delusion, nothing less. It is well that the resolutions of the Delegates do not bind the People at home, and that there is a redeeming spirit abroad which will drive off these absurd doctrines, like chaff before the wind. In two years from this time, they will be heard of no more but as the fantastic emanations of a feverish excitement. We are lost in astonishment at the inconsistency of politicians, when we recollect that, of one of the doctrines protested against, the author of the protest was himself the father and protector. He seems to have wanted the *natural affection* of the parent for his offspring. Of the absurdity of another of these protests, the second act of this Government, of which Mr. Madison was the distinguished founder and supporter, affords the clearest refutation—not to speak of the early history of the Government, and of its uniform practice from its establishment to this day.—*Nat. Intel.*

The President.—The last report of the Opposition spies is, that the President gave two dollars to an improver of "the manner of propelling steamboats;" a gratuity which the Telegraph sneeringly styles "Princely munificence." We know nothing of the merit of the asserted improvement, or of the character of the improver; and in fact, never heard the anecdote before. But admitting it to be true, we think a President of the United States would soon be in a bad way if he were to give two dollars to every applicant for his bounty. The *insinuation* against Mr. Adams was made by the Telegraph, under the expectation, probably, that it would pass unnoticed; the established character of that print being such, that its statements are seldom considered entitled to the formality of a denial. It is well known that no incumbent of the office now filled by Mr. Adams, was ever more accessible than himself to the applications of poverty to his purse; or ever opened that purse more liberally for the encouragement of literary enterprise, of scientific and mechanical inventions, and of public institutions. We happened very recently to know that he gave one hundred and fifty dollars towards the rebuilding of a college in Maryland, named after the Father of his Country, and one hundred dollars to an Episcopal Seminary in Ohio. *Numerous* instances of his liberality are known to the inhabitants of this city, besides his subscription of two hundred dollars for the relief of the illustrious author of the Declaration of Independence. In fact, Mr. Adams' generous disposition on pecuniary subjects, is so well understood, that illustrations of it are almost as superfluous, as a denial of it is ridiculous.—*Nat. Journal.*

Dinner to Gov. Tyler.—A Dinner numerously attended by the Citizens, and Officers of Government, was given to Gov Tyler at the Union, on Saturday. The numbers showed plainly, what the *people* think of the late attempt to put that gentleman down, and of the Senatorial election. He ought to be thankful for that attempt, which, like unsuccessful rebellion, has resulted in strengthening his hold upon public confidence and good will. He quits the State Government with the good wishes and respect of the great body of the people of Richmond, and we have no hesitation in saying, of the State at large.

We call public attention to the toasts. Not a Jackson one among them!

Richmond Whig.

Senate of Virginia.—The Senate yesterday acted upon, and adopted Mr Giles' Resolutions.

Mr. Cabell moved a new resolution, as follows:

"That the Legislature of Virginia, will sustain the General government in the exercise of its legitimate powers."—The resolution was adopted, 2 to 10.—We should like to hear a good reason for voting against it.

Mr. Mayo had offered a similar resolution to the House of Delegates, where it was rejected. *Richmond Whig.*

Intelligence.

AFFAIRS OF THE PENINSULA.

The Speech of Mr. Canning, after having passed under the censure of Mr. Chateaubriand in France, has met the same rough usage at the hands of the Archbishop of Toledo, the leader of the like party in Spain. The National Gazette contains the "Private Exposition" presented by that Prelate to Ferdinand—a document interesting and curious, as developing the sentiments and views entertained by the Spanish ultra party. Taken in connexion with the speech of Chateaubriand, it may indicate to what quarter the mysterious threats of the Secretary were directed, and explain the doubts which, notwithstanding the pacific language of the French cabinet, and the official disclaimers of Ferdinand, the British prints have expressed of the future repose of Europe.

This exposition imputes to England a systematic hostility to the Catholic faith, and the design to attack it under the mask of political institutions in countries hitherto pre-eminently Catholic, and regarded as the bulwark of the faith. "That same old England," says the Prelate, "which has so often and so deceitfully spread mourning over our country, now stands ready to aid a deadly blow at us, by directing her might and power against the only remaining prop of our strength and hopes—our holy religion. Its rulers have always sacrificed good faith to riches, and fearing to lose the long line of ports where they have trafficked with the sweat of their brow of the Peninsula people, where they find shelter for their domineering fleets, and whence they might at their pleasure make an irruption into the Continent, of which Spain would be the first victim,—they determined to rouse every thing into confusion, in order to maintain their ascendency. In this emergency it becomes Spain, whose honour and security are involved, who has a just cause, and available resources, "to show that she is still strong, and that she is sensible of it."

"The cause which the British Cabinet has proposed to sustain, is in itself so repugnant and destitute of common sense, that in vain has he who engendered and encouraged it, sought publicity to defend it in a speech in which bravadoes and sophisms supply the place of reason. Hence have we seen Canning, the Coryphæus of English Radicalism, and the model of British eloquence, risk the fame which, we are told, he had acquired in twenty or thirty years of public speaking, in a single speech, filled with inconsistences, contradictions, emptiness, and ridiculous arogance; we have beheld him entangle himself in his own false reasonings, and unable to extricate himself in any other way than by instinctly casting insults on supposed friends and enemies, sometimes recurring to national pride, in order to extort from time to time, from his auditors, applause bearing the semblance of approbation."

No on, continues the document, dreads war more than the British minister himself, as endangering the stability of his post; and his deceit is badly concealed by his arrogant and bullying phrases.

The revolutionary spirit he confides in is a uncertain resource, and Spain, which has already beaten down one colossus may cast down this giant also, who vaunts boasts his enormous strength. The bad faith of the cabinet of St. James, the insupportable pride of its agents, the tyranny of its influence wherever it has a footing, its religious intolerance at home, give to it as little allurement in the prospect of war as to others who would gladly seize this opportunity to humble its haughtiness and arrogance.—Though the continental cabinets, from temporary policy, may tolerate the conduct of England, they would never make common cause with her. The British minister makes a boast of his good understanding with France; but had he not mistrusted, in fact, this vaunted union, he would hardly have insulted France in the same breath, or boasted his policy in permitting her to oppress herself by the support of the Army which she had sent into Spain.

France, in fact, says the Archbishop, can never be so absurd as to league herself against her natural ally, or see without alarm a British ascendency in the Peninsula. It is her interest that Spain should be independent of influence; that no innovation should be introduced in that quarter, which, sooner or later, may endanger the French throne itself; and above all, that her rivals may not be allowed such an opportunity of aggrandizing themselves.

England relies little on the aid, and is herself the object of odium of the Liberals, or her Minister would not have spoken of them with the disdain he manifests for them, even while he boasts of their aid, and called them "the discontented and the disaffected." "If she approach our shores," concludes the Exposition, "let her find there our Spanish legions; there let all Christians commence their crusade."

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The N. Y. Commercial copies the following important article from a Liverpool paper of Jan. 6th. If true, it may be possible that a satisfactory arrangement of the commercial difficulties between the two countries may yet be made.

In another part of our paper we have given the Message of the President of the United States.—We are sorry to perceive, that any circumstances exist, by which the good understanding between England and the States is likely to be endangered. We hope that both England and America know too well the consequences of any hostilities between them, to allow the question of war to arise. And we have little fear, that either the discussions respecting the North Western boundary, or the intercourse with the West India Islands, will remain for a very protracted period without satisfactory adjustment.

Since writing the above, we have received (by last night's post) a communication from London, containing the following passage on this subject, which we are sure will be perused with pleasure by every friend to the best interests of both countries, on either side of the Atlantic:

"As some notice has been drawn to those passages in the American President's Message to Congress, which relate to certain points in dispute between the two countries, it may be desirable that the public should know that a commission for the adjustment of the whole of them has, for some weeks, been sitting in London. Its members are Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Hutchinson, with Mr. Abercrombie, jun. as Secretary, and the whole affair, it is confidently affirmed, has nearly arrived at a conclusion, likely to be thought satisfactory by both countries."

From the London Morning Herald.

There is a rumour afloat in the city, that a small naval armament is about to proceed to the West Indies. It will consist, it is said, of five sail of the line, one 50 gun ship, & a frigate.—This squadron is to be composed of a detachment from ships now in the Tagus, and it will be under the command of Sir Thomas Hardy. This highly distinguished naval officer, we believe, is now at Lisbon, and certainly no one more capable of commanding an expedition, the object of which will be the blockading of the Havana, for the purpose of cutting off the last resources of the beloved Ferdinand. It is added that the ships will carry out no troops, and that none will be at any time suffered to land in the island, unless solicited by the inhabitants. We suspect, however, that the report of such a proceeding on the part of our Government rests upon no other foundation than its probability, and to this we have more than once called the attention of the public. It is most important to England and the United States that Cuba should not be in the possession of any great power. In the opinion of the most intelligent of the North Americans in London, a Convention has been for some time entered into between our Government and that of the United States, by which it is stipulated that, as long as the two countries remain at peace, neither shall take possession of the island of Cuba. The immense importance of this place to the U. States, and to our trade with Jamaica, may be instantly ascertained by an inspection of the map. Take away the trade winds, & it would be of no consequence; but, with the trade winds, England, if she held the Havana, would command the mouth of the Mississippi. On the contrary, if the United States were in posession of it, she would have the power to destroy our trade with Jamaica.

BERGAMI.

Extract of a letter from Italy.

"While at Rimini and Pesaro, I heard some curious stories concerning an individual whom the chapter of accidents has linked with British history. You will immediately recal to mind the name of Bergami. This famous personage is a very conspicuous character on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. Will you believe that, besides an estate at Ravenna, the splendid villa occupied by the late Queen Caroline, and a place at Pesaro, he has purchased no less than twelve farms in the neighborhood of the last mentioned place? M. Bergami, or rather Baron Bergami Franchim, as he styles himself, passes most of his time in shooting, and sallies forth, armed at all points, accompanied by four or five congenial spirits, the whole having the appearance of so many bravoes of Venice. He has the greatest repugnance to seeing English travellers and on a recent occasion, absolutely refused to allow the villa to be shown to an English family which presented itself at the gate for that purpose. The good people of Pesaro are quite at a loss to conceive how the Baron, (who is also a Neapolitan Count, *by purchase*) could have accumulated so much wealth, tho' they can account very easily for his possessing such a profusion of plate and jewels. It is needless to say that this person is not associated with by any of the gentry or nobility; indeed, he appears to have found his level, and to be universally regarded as a mere vulgar sensualist." *Galignani's Messenger.*

The Parliament of Upper Canada has passed sundry resolves, respecting the Clergy Reserves, diametrically opposite to the known opinion of Lord Bathurst; and consequently, directly in the teeth of the British Government. The Provincial Government has also passed the Alien Bill; by which it is declared, that a man born in the British dominions previous to 1783, and having subsequently resided in the United States, and afterwards, in either Province of Canada, are *Aliens*, and have to undergo a formal admittance, by a certain term of residence, and oath before a commissioner, ere they are admitted to the privileges of a British subject: though having resided almost their whole lives in the Province, stood in the ranks, and fought for the soil on which they lived, and repelled our armies when invading their country; still they must take an oath declaring themselves *aliens*. That law is a singular one.

The Commons of Upper Canada have also passed an act subscribing £25,000 to the stock of the Welland Canal, ($100,000,) which sum is thought will be sufficient to accomplish the completion of that work.

The House of Assembly have, by a long detailed report, come to the resolution that Capt. Matthews was not guilty of any censurable conduct in calling or taking part in the call for "*Hail Columbia*," or "*Yankee Doodle.*"

It is astonishing what irremediable evils the present policy of the mother country is doing the Canadas, both in a political and commercial point of view. Canals and roads will be formed, which, while they will give every facility to direct upon any point with celerity the most powerful armies, will draw to the United States the immense trade of countries which would otherwise naturally find an outlet by the St. Lawrence. So well aware, indeed, are the Americans of the value of this trade to Great Britain, that in the late negotiations the free navigation of the St. Lawrence was connected with the West India trade, as a reason to grant privileges to the United States.

Queebec paper.

Melancholy Accident.—On Friday last, a little girl, daughter of Herman Tuttle, of the town of Conklin, in this county, aged about seven years, was accidentally shot by her brother, aged about nine years. The circumstances attending the above melancholy event, as far as we have been able to collect them, are as follows: Mr. Tuttle, the father of the deceased, had been to a neighboring house in the town, and on his return brought home a gun, which was not supposed to be loaded. His son took the gun into the house, and while handling the same it went off, and the charge passed through the head of the deceased, who was sitting opposite to him, holding an infant in her arms, and killed her dead upon the spot.

Broome Co. Republican.

We have just heard, that a most atrocious murder was perpetrated on Friday evening the 2nd inst. on the body of John Clifton, in the southeastern part of this county. One of his own negroes is suspected of the deed. The murderer effected his diabolical design, with an axe, by a stroke from which the scull was laid almost entirely open.

The negro suspected has been brought to the Jail of this city. When arrested, he was ordered to surrender any knife or other weapon he had about him. He immediately drew forth a knife and endeavored to commit suicide, by cutting his throat. He made a pretty large incision, but the wound having been sewed up, we learn no apprehensions of fatal issue are entertained.

Raleigh Register.

Owing to the scarcity of Corn in this section of country, no doubt many expedients will be adopted to prevent its consumption. We yesterday heard of one, which we trust, for the credit of the State and for the sake of humanity, stands alone; but we think it ought to be mentioned, that travellers may be put on their guard. A gentleman stopped at a House in an adjacent county, which promised "entertainment for man and beast," and requested that his horse might be fed. Before ordering him out to resume his journey, he went to the stable to see how he fared, and was surprised to find, that though there was a sufficiency of corn and fodder before him, he had eaten nothing. He was at a loss to account for this voluntary abstinence, and on putting his hand into the trough to ascertain the cause, he found the bottom of it nicely coated with *fresh tar!* It was spread on so thinly as to be imperceptible to the eye, but it is known that the horse has such antipathy to this substance, that he will touch nothing impregnated with it.

Raleigh Register.

The Joint Committee of the New York Legislature, to whom was referred the memorial of the Greek Committee of the city of New York, have reported a resolution for purchasing 1,000 barrels of flour, to be sent to the relief of the old men, women and children of Greece.

Villany that is vigilant, will be an overmatch for Virtue, if she slumber on her post: and hence it is that a bad cause has triumphed over a good one; for the partisans of the former, knowing that their cause will do nothing for them, have done every thing for their cause; whereas the friends of the latter are too apt to expect every thing from their cause, and to do nothing for it themselves.—*Lacon.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1827.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. EDITOR:—I have seen in your paper of the 27th ultimo, a publication from the *National Aegis*, headed "Ancient Landmarks." A recurrence to the history of the Federal Government of the United States, and to the publications which appeared in the newspapers during the last four years of President Washington's administration, I presume will clearly shew that the era of the commencement of the formal organization of those parties, under the names of *federal* and *democratic*, may be dated from the time of President Washington's Proclamation of Neutrality, making known to the citizens of the United States and to the world, that we would take no part in the war then existing between France, England, Austria, &c. which was issued contrary to the advice of Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, but in concurrence with that of the rest of the members of the cabinet. Those who took the side of Mr. Jefferson were called *Democrats*, and afterwards assumed the name of *Republicans;* and the others *Federalists*. The opposition at that day endeavored even to stigmatize Gen. Washington as a partizan. Afterwards, during the administration of Mr. Adams, his successor, when measures were taken by the Federal Government to repel the French encroachments upon our rights, by placing our country in an attitude of defence, which measures were approved by General Washington, (as may be seen from his letter of acceptance of the command of the provisional army,) the republicans then arrayed themselves against the administration. They took advantage of the prejudices of the American people, in favor of France, on account of the assistance we received from that nation in our revolutionary struggle, notwithstanding the people of France, who were then at war with England, Austria, &c. had beheaded Louis XVI. our friend and benefactor, the agent of the nation in affording us this assistance, and who alone had the power to give or withhold it; yet they wished to transfer the gratitude from him to the people who, under a bloody Directory, after the assassination of their king, were committing the greatest outrages against humanity, by the almost indiscriminate murder of the innocent friends of *Louis*.

The means taken by the party then called Republican, to turn Mr. Adams and his friends out of office, and to put Mr. Jefferson and his friends and adherents in their places, were by inveighing against almost every important measure of the Federal Government, to wit: the National Bank, the Navy, Standing Army, Protection of Commerce, &c. &c. by which their purposes were effected. After Mr. Jefferson and his political adherents had rode out the high tide of experiment, and "*uttered*" those "*purest maxims of political wisdom*," (as spoken of by the *National Aegis*,) adopting the Gunboat system of national defence, embargo, &c. they were at length compelled, in order to save the government from utter ruin (as had been prophesied by some of the wisest men in the nation) to adopt the measures which they had condenmed under the administrations of Washington and Adams, viz: a National Bank, raising and supporting a Navy, a Standing Army, protection of Commerce, &c. Then the opposition of the federalists ceased, and the petition wall of parties "*crumbled down*," and they sacrificed their "*rival interest on the altar of patriotism*," when the leaders of the republicans at lengths acrificed their political errors. From the opposition of the federalists having ceased, (upon the Republicans having adopted correct principles in the administration of the government, such as they had contended for) it is evident that they had been guided in their opposition by honest motives; but it is to be lamented, that unprincipled demagogues yet, when they wish to obtain any office either for themselves or their friends, endeavor to light up the torch of political discord, by stigmatizing their opponents with the unpopular name of federalists, although they and their party have adopted the federal policy. Upon a strict examination, I think there can be no coincidence traced between the opposition to the present administration and that to the administration of the government under Mr. Jefferson. The allegation of corruption in the election of our present chief magistrate is without any shadow of evidence; and as regards the coalition between him and Secretary Clay, the facts disclosed in his (Clay's) circular letter, addressed to his constituents, are sufficient to convince any unprejudiced mind of the falsehood of the charge. The opposition of the federalists to Mr. Jefferson's administration was to the erroneous policy which has been since abandoned by the republicans, in consequence of which the federalists have ceased in their opposition.

METELLUS.

The Nineteenth Congress closed its labors on the 3d instant. Whether these labors have been calculated to promote or retard the public prosperity, is now for the people to judge. It must be evident, however, to the most superficial observer, that a large portion of the time of the 19th Congress has been devoted, not to the great interests of the country, but to the purposes of a party, violent in its character, and bent on opposing the Administration, right or wrong; and it is for the people to decide, whether, by countenancing the present coalition, in its indiscriminate opposition to all the measures of the government, they will thus give encouragement to the disappointed and unprincipled, after every succeeding election, to form combinations destructive to the peace and welfare of the Union; or, by now visiting it with their indignation, prevent the recurrence of a like evil in future. The question submitted to their consideration is solemn and important; and we trust their decision will be alike honorable to their intelligence and patriotism, and auspicious to the best interests of the country.

The Senate.—Twenty-three members of this dignified body, voted for *Duff Green*, the venal editor of the U. S. Telegraph, as printer to the Senate, in opposition to Gales & Seaton, the respectable and able editors of the Intelligencer. Fortunately, for the honor of the Senate, he was not elected. We have indeed "fallen on evil times;" and it behoves those who have a *real* interest in the welfare of the country, to stay the madness of party, and frown indignantly on those who stop at no means to accomplish their purposes.

Georgia and the U. States.—The committees appointed in the two Houses of Congress, on the subject of the differences between Georgia and the General Government, made their reports before the session terminated. The report of the committee in the Senate, concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, respectfully, requested to continue his exertions to obtain from the Creek Indians a relinquishment of any claim to lands within the limits of Georgia.

The committee of the House of Representatives concluded their report with two resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That it is expedient to procure a cession of the Indian lands, in the state of Georgia.

Resolved, That, until such a cession is procured, the law of the land, as set forth in the treaty of Washington, ought to be maintained, by all necessary constitutional means.

We published, in our last, a tart reply from Mr. Buckner, of Kentucky, to the speech of Gen. Saunders, so ridiculously bepraised in the opposition papers; but we learn from the last Fayetteville Observer, that that did not end the matter, and that Gen. Saunders finally received a challenge from Mr. Buckner. "What sort of a *retreat* the General made," adds the Observer, "we have not yet heard."

☞ We should like to know who pays *Duff Green* for the *Telegraphs* which are sent to persons who *never subscribed* for them. *Duff* says he is *poor; he*, therefore, cannot afford to give his papers away, worthless as they are. Have those who contributed so liberally to the *Columbian Observer*, during its brief existence, transferred their patronage to its worthy successor, the *United States Telegraph?* We should really like to *know*, who furnishes *Duff* with the secret-service money; tho' it doubtless requires but very little skill to *guess*.

On some points, we agree with *Metellus*, whose communication appears in this week's paper; but on others we differ from him. We publish it, however, without comment, that it may, unprejudiced by any remarks of ours, have its proper influence.

DUELLING.—The editor of the National Gazette makes the following remarks on the correspondence between Mr. McDuffie and Gen. Metcalfe:

"Mr. McDuffie, in his challenge, uses the phrase, "mode of settling differences customary among *gentlemen*." The word *gentleman* may, perhaps, admit of various definitions; but the right one we should presume to be this,—he, who while he observes the courtisies and wears the polish of decent life, abstains from all that is unjust, cruel, illegal, merely selfish, of mischievous influence. In short, we should doubt whether *reason* would allow the *gentleman* to be any other than a just or moral person, according to the general christian standard, incapable of doing positive wrong but by mistake; ready to retract and apologize when thus mistaken; conscientiously scrupulous of risking his own life except for the good of others, and of shedding another's blood, except in the cases which religion and law recognise as excusable. General Metcalfe's *friend* adverts, in deprecating the pistol as the weapon to be used, to the justice which the general owed to himself and his *family*. His family! Can any greater *injustice* to them be imagined, than that of exposing them to the perpetual loss of his protection and care, merely to satisfy the delusive notions, morbid sensibility, or rhodomontade of a stranger, or to escape the paltry sneers of the unthinking and unprincipled? There is now, in South-Carolina, from which one of these duellists comes, an *Anti-Duelling* Society, comprising individuals who have pretensions to the character of *gentlemen*, as well founded as those of any of the persons that pass for such, or so dub themselves, elsewhere; but they proclaim *duelling* to be unfit for the order, and alike utterly repugnant to all sound ethics and real magnanimity."

State Insolvent Laws.—The Albany Argus has received from a distinguished jurist and legislator at Washington, the following statement of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. relative to the State Insolvent Laws:

"1. That as applied to contracts, made *before* the date of the laws, discharges, obtained under state bankrupt laws, are void; and so must be holden to be, as well in the courts of the states as in all other courts.

"2. That where a contract is made, between citizens of the same state, in which a bankrupt law does exist, at the date of the contract, a discharge obtained under such a law, is good and valid.

"3. Such discharges are no defence against suits or contracts, made *out of the state*; and *perhaps* would be no defence to a contract made *in* the state, if made with a citizen of another state, who could of course, sue on this contract in United States courts.

"I have stated this last part of the case doubtfully, for I have not had any opportunity of collating the opinions of the *four judges* carefully, so as to learn precisely what they do establish—three judges, as you know, held *against* the validity of the state laws, under all circumstances."

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress.

The labor is over—many great and interesting objects recommended by the Executive, have been entirely neglected, to the manifest injury of the public. The Loan bill, by which the Nation would have saved HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS, was postponed in the Senate, and the great attention of the Opposition has been directed to find matter of crimination of the Executive. *Balt. Patriot.*

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Cotton.—We have been favored with the perusal of Liverpool circulars, received by a merchant in this town, dated the 6th and 13th of January, giving detailed statements and comparisons of the import and consumption of cotton in Great Britain, for the last and several preceding years, from which we have in vain endeavored to find a reason to hope for an improvement of prices of this chief staple of the South. Every view of the subject leads to a different conclusion.

The statements shew, that,

"The import of cotton into the Kingdom, in 1826, was 580,381 packages against 820,929 in 1825; being a decrease of 240,548 bags; viz. 28,911 American, 137,693 Brazil. 14,898 Demerara, West India, &c., 63,524 Egyptian, and an increase of 4178 E. India.

"The decrease from Brazil, in a great degree, arises from the deficiency of the crop of 1825; and the low price in Europe has, no doubt, been the cause of a part of that crop remaining in the country. The growth of 1826 is represented to be a very abundant one and of good quality, and a large supply may be expected from thence this year. The falling off in the import from Egypt, we believe, is not from any inability to furnish greater supplies, but, because the inadequate price offers no encouragement; and it is believed the Pacha holds a considerable stock of both old and new Cotton, ready for shipment whenever the markets of Europe offer an inducement. It is not expected that the import from the East Indies will be as large as the past year. The import from Demerara and the West India Islands, the last year, is not so great as may be expected.

"From the large stocks in the Ports of the Continent of Europe, and the abundance of the crop of the United States, a much larger import is expected from thence this year than during the past.

"The trade of the country is now considered in a prosperous state, and at the present low prices, the consumption of Cotton this year is expected to be as large or larger than at any former period: notwithstanding which, we see no disposition among the capitalists to make investments or in dealers to increase their stocks. It is estimated that spinners now hold 30,000 bags more than at the close of 1825, and from present appearances they are more inclined to diminish than increase their stocks of the raw material."

Duels, or rather invitations to combat, seem to be the order of the day. The last National Intelligencer contains a correspondence of this character, between Messrs. Saunders of this State and Wright of Ohio. W. in his speech on the Resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for his reasons in taking the publication of the laws from certain papers and giving it to others, which has not yet appeared, expressed himself in terms of the most bitter sarcasm towards Mr. Saunders. On the same day, Mr. S. addressed him a note by Mr. Archer of Va. wishing to know if Mr. Wright held himself personally responsible for such expressions used by him, as he (Mr. S.) might deem of an offensive character. In the reply of Mr. Wright, which was quite laconic, not three lines in length, he informs Mr. S. that his note is of a character that requires no answer. Mr. Saunders immediately transmitted a challenge to the gentleman from Ohio; but Mr. Wright, in an epistle of four lines, informs Mr. S. that the very rude note he thought proper to send him the day preceding, altogether forbids his giving him the desired interview; and thus the affair ended. *Raleigh Register.*

From the statement of the Treasurer of the Mint, it appears that the coinage effected within the last year, amounts to $2,110,679, exceeding by $250,000 the coinage of any previous year, since the establishment of the Mint. Of the gold bullion deposited, the proportion from this State was nearly $29,000, exceeding by $3000 the desposite of 1825, and by $9000 that of any previous year. *Register.*

Succession in Offices.—Among the Governors of Connecticut there have been two Trumbulls, father and son: two Griswolds, father and son: three Wolcotts, father, son, and grandson.

The Island of Teneriffe has been visited by a dreadful tempest, by which many lives were lost, and not only the face of the country greatly changed, but the summit of the celebrated *Peak* itself broken into chasms and much altered in form. One account states its altitude to have been lowered by the fall of the topmost rocks.

A letter from a gentleman of Washington, in this State, of the 1st inst. says, "We have to-day had the most tremendous hail storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, ever witnessed in this country. The hailstones weighed from an ounce to an oz. 1½ and fell with such force as to break in my house from 50 to 60 panes of glass—in some houses in the place from 70 to 80 panes."

Considerable stir is made in Congress about the removal of some printers as publishers of the laws. Formerly they were turned out without receiving the least commiseration—nobody made a motion in the National Legislature in their behalf. If they complained, they were told they were served right for being opposed to Mr. Jefferson's or Mr. Madison's Administration—that opposing an Administration was opposing the Government of their Country. *Palladium.*

Debating Societies are often productive of good, because in addition to improvement in graces of elocution, they inspire the speaker with confidence in public. But we often have cause to smile at the questions advertised in the country papers for discussion. We observed the other day in a Providence paper, the following question, or something like it; brought forward for the wise consideration of the Providence Debating Club:—"*Is it probable that the Holy Alliance will undertake the subjugation of the free governments of America?*" Why not debate the question whether, if the sky should fall, the Rhode Island people would be able to catch any of the larks? *N. Y. Spectator.*

COLOMBIA.—We have received Maracaybo papers to the 4th ult. which contain the letter of Gen. Paez to Bolivar, in which the former resigns his power, and the reply from Bolivar's Secretary.

Paez says, that he was induced only by the public danger to receive again the command at Valencia: and that in spite of all his enemies have said, he had no sinister intention. He then says, that since the Liberator has appeared, peace has returned, and he (Paez) has sworn never again to obey the government at Bogota; it is his first duty to request that Bolivar will appoint a tribunal to try him.

In the reply, Senor Revenga says, that Bolivar's words had already been, "yesterday Paez saved the Republic," and "to-day he has given us domestic peace." "Gen. Paez, far from being culpable, is the saviour of the country."

By the latest accounts from Bogoto, both chambers of Congress had adjourned for want of a quorum; but it was supposed that the session would not be deferred on that account.

Changes are to be made in the department of Boyaca. The Intendency and other governments are to be in the hands of capable military men, the direct taxes generally to cease, and several parts of the Spanish system to be revived, as better for the people and government.

EXQUISITE MECHANISM.

A watchmaker of Bayreuth has manufactured a cage filled mith birds, to the number of sixty, representing parrots, sparrows, swallows &c. each of which has the peculiar note given by nature.—The cage is made of brass, and the wheels which move them, and produce the sound are silver; the plumage is real. A person of distinction, it appears, offered the watchmaker 32000 florins for his cage, he will not take less than 60,000 *London Mec. Mag.*

Eleven *Greek Youths*, of promising talents, have been sent to the United States, by the Missionaries employed in the Mediterrancan by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and are now under the patronage of that Board, pursuing their studies, preparatory to future usefulness among their countrymen. Two of these youths are members of Yale College, ahd three of the College in Amherst. Of the others, four are in the Academy at Amherst, and two in the Academy at Monson, Mass.

PLEASANT SPEECHES.

Late Chancery Report.—Franklin vs. the Bank of England. Mr. Sugden wished to mention this case to his Lordship. It was once heard shortly previous to the last recess.

The Lord Chancellor would hear nothing until the Bankrupt Petitions on the list had been disposed of. If Mr. Sugden saw the date of them, he would agree in the propriety of this determination.

Mr. Sugden: My Lord, I have very little to say. All I have to say is, that I have got nothing to say [a laugh.]

The Lord Chancellor: Then all I have to say is, that I have not heard a pleasanter speech for some time.

MARRIED,

In Perry county, (Al.) on Tuesday, the 20th of February last, by the Rev. Thomas Alexander, Mr. Washington Orr, to Miss Cynthia Morrison, daughter of Robert Morrison, of Dallas county.

DOCTORS

Thos. I. Johnson & Thos. Harris,

HAVING associated in the practice of MEDICINE, respectfully tender their services, in the several departments of their profession, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country. They can at all times be found, at their newly established shop, on the lot formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Henderson, two hundred yards south of the Court-House, except when professionally engaged. They are in daily expectation of a fresh and genuine assortment of Medicine from Philadelphia and New-York. 23*

Mendinhall's Patent Grist Mill.

THE subscriber, being legally appointed agent for the county of Mecklenburg, offers for sale patents for making and using the above patent Mills, to all such as may apply.

JAMES DINKINS.

10th March, 1827.—6t'27.

To the Public.

THE subscribers having united themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of

M'GINN & GRAHAM,

in the house formerly occupied by Cooper and M'Ginn, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have just completed opening a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they offer for sale at reduced prices, for CASH ONLY.

Those wishing to purchase, would do well to call, examine their goods, hear prices and judge for themselves.

M'GINN & GRAHAM.

Feb. 17, 1827.—4t22

☞ The subscriber still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business, as usual, with this exception, that he has removed his Cutting Board to the back room of the store, where he may be found at all times. A. GRAHAM.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

HAVILAND & ASHFIELD

OFFER,

AT 304, KING-STREET,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

108 Kegs White LEAD, warranted pure,
385 Do. do. good,
160 Do. Spanish Brown,
80 Do. Venetian Red,
20 Bbls. Whiting, English,
25 Do. Linseed Oil, Philadelphia.
10 Hhds. Copperas,
18 Kegs Verdigris,
75 Do. Yellow Ochre,
1200 Lbs. Putty, in bladders,
4 Bbls. Copal and Japan Varnish,
8 Bbls. Spirits of Turpentine,
4 Hhds. Lamp Black,
407 Boxes Window Glass, embracing all sizes, from 7 by 9, to 22 by 28. Logwood in stick and chipped; chipped Camwood; Nicaragua; Fustic; Redwood; Indigo, Spanish and Carolina;—Fullers' and Dyers' articles of all kinds.

H. & A. can inform Merchants and other Dalers, that they are daily receiving additions, to their stock from their house in New-York ed fancy that inducements are afforded to purchasers to call as above.

Charleston, Dec. 20, 1826.—3mif25.

From Custis, Recollections.

GEN. WASHINGTON.

HIS LIFE, HABITS, AND MANNERS.

Gen. Washington, during the whle of both his public and private life, was a very early riser; indeed, the Maternal Mansion at which his first habits were formed, abhorred the character of a sluggard, as much as nature does a vacuum. Whether as Chief Magistrate, or the retired Citizen, we find this man of method and labor seated in his library from one to two hours before day, in Winter, and at day-break in Summer. We wonder at the amazing deal of work which he performed. Nothing but a method the most remarkable and exemplary, could have enabled him to accomplish an amount of labour, which might have given pretty full employment to the lives of half a dozen ordinary, and not idle men. When we consider the volume of his official papers—his vast foreign, public, and private, correspondence—we are scarcely able to believe that the space of one man's life should have comprehended the doing so many things, and doing them so well. His toilette was soon made. A single servant prepared his clothes, and tied his hair, he shaved and dressed himself, giving but very little of his precious time to matters of that sort, though remarkable for the neatness and propriety of his apparel. His clothes were made after the old fashioned cut, of the best, though plainest materials. When President of the United States, the style of his household and equipage corresponded with the dignity of his exalted station, though avoiding as much as was possible every thing like show or parade. The expenses of his Presidency, over and above the salary of the Government, absorbed the proceeds of the sale of a very considerable estate.

The President never appeared in military costume, unlees to receive his brethren of the Cincinnati, or at reviews. He then wore the old opposition colors of England, and the regimental dress of the Volunteer Corps which he commanded prior to the Revolution. With the exception of the brilliant epaulettes, we believe a present from Gen. Lafayette, and the diamond order of the Cincinnati, presented by Seamen of the French fleet, our allies in the war of Liberty, the uniform of the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, under the Constitution, was as plain as blue and buff could make it. The cockade, was the only type of the heroic time, which appended to the Chief, during his Civil Magistracy—in all other respects, he seemed studiously to merge the military into the civil characteristics of his public life.

About sunrise, Gen. Washington invariably visited and inspected his stables. He was very fond of horses, and his equipage were always of a superior order. The horses which he rode, in the War of Independence, were said to be superb. We have a perfect remembrance of the charger which bore him in the greatest of his triumphs, when he received the sword of the vanquished, on the ever memorable 19th October, 1781. It was a chesnut, with white face and legs, and was called Nelson, after the patriotic Governor of Virginia. Far different was the fate of this favorite horse of Washington, from that of "the high mettled Racer."—When the Chief had relinquished its back, it was never mounted more, but cropped the herbage in Summer, was housed snd well cared for in Winter, often caressed by the master's hand, and died of old age at Mount Vernon, many years after the Revolution. The Library, and a visit to the stables, occupied the morning till the hour of breakfast: this meal was without change to him, whose habits were regular, even to matters which others are so apt to indulge themselves in, to endless variety. Indian cakes, honey, and tea, formed this temperate repast. On rising from table, if there were guests, and it was seldom otherwise, books and papers were offered for their amusement; they were requested to take good care of themselves, and the illustrious Farmer proceeded to the daily tour of his agricultural concerns. He rode upon his farms entirely unattended, opening his gates, pulling down and putting up his fences, as he passed, visiting his laborers at their work, inspecting all the operations of his extensive agricultural establishments with a careful eye, directing useful improvements, and superintending them in their progress.—He introduced many and valuable foreign, as well as domestic modes of improved husbandry, shewing, by experiment, their practical utility, and peculiar adaptation, to our system of rural affairs; and. by his zeal and ability, "gave a speed to the plough," and a generous impulse to the cause of Agriculture and domestic Economy—those important sources of National Wealth, Industry, and independence.

The tour of the farms might average from ten to fifteen miles per day. An anecdote occurs to us this moment, which as it embraces a Revolutionary worthy, a long tried and valued friend of the Chief, and is graphic of *Washington on his farm*, we shall without apology, present to our readers. We were accosted, while hunting, by an elderly stranger, who inquired whether the General was to be found at the Mansion House or whether he had gone to visit his Estate. We replied, that he was abroad, and gave directions as to the route the stranger was to pursue, observing, at the same time, you will meet, sir, with *an old gentleman riding alone, in plain drab clothes, a broad brimmed white hat, a hikcory switch in his hand, and carrying an umbrella with a long staff which is attached to his saddle bow—that personage, Sir, is General Washington!* The stranger, much amused at our description, observed, with a good humoured smile, Thank ye, thank ye, young gentleman; I think, if I fall in with the General, I shall be rather apt to know him. At dinner, we had the pleasure of being introduced to Colonel Meade, who had been Aid-de-camp to the Commander in Chief, in the war of the Revolution. The umbrella was not used as an articleof luxury; for luxuries were to him known only by name. Being naturally of a very fair complexion, his skin was liable to be affected by the influence of the sun.

This umbrella, just as it was when last he had it down, never again to require its friendly shade, we have had the good fortune to preserve for a quarter a century, and the happiness to present it to the Patriarchof La Grange, in whose possession it will long be treasured as the relique of this Paternal Chief, and as an appropriate memorial of the modern Cincinnatus. Precisely at a quarter before three, the industrious farmer returned, dressed, and dined at three o'clock. At this meal he ate heartily, but was not particular in his diet, with the exception of fish, of which he was excessively fond, partook sparingly of dessert, drank a home made beverage, and from four to five glasses of Madeira wine.—When the cloth was removed, with old-fashioned courtesy he drank to the health of every person present, and then gave this toast—*all our friends*;—than which a nobler or a kindlier sentiment never was pledged at the board of social friendship, or "brayed out with the trumpet's triumphs," at the "carousals" of a King.

The afternoon was usually devoted to the library. At night, his labours o'er, the venerable citizen would join his family and friends at the tea table, and enjoy their society for several hours—took no supper and about nine o'clock retired to bed.—When without company, he frequently read to his family extracts from the new publications of the day, and on Sunday, sermons and other sacred writings. He read with distinctness and precision, though with a voice, the tones of which had been considerably broken by a pulmonary affection in early life, and which, when greatly excited, produced a laboring of the chest. He would frequently, when sitting with his family, appear absent; his lips would move, his hand be raised, and would evidently seem under the influence of thoughts, which had nothing to do with the quiescent scene around him. This peculiarity is readily accounted for, since it must be no very easy matter for one who so long had borne the cares of public life, at once to lay aside all thought for others and become content with individual concerns.

In Winter, when stress of weather prevented his taking his usual exercise, he was in the habit of walking for an hour in the portico, before retiring to rest. As the Eastern portico of the Mansion-House is more than ninety feet in length, this walk would comprise several miles.

Thus, in the seldom varied routine of useful industry, temperate enjoyment, and the heartfelt gratifications of domestic felicity, sped the latter days of the Father of his Country; and oh! it was luxurious to behold this "time honored man," the race of whose glory was run, who had seized the goal of all his wishes, obtained the reward of all his toils, in the freedom and happiness of a rising Empire, resting from his mighty labors, amid the tranquil retirement of Mount Vernon.

The sedentary occupations of a President of the United States necessarily limited the opportunities for active exercise. These were principally enjoyed in occasional rides to the country, and in frequent walks to his watch-maker's in Second-street for the purpose of regulating his watch by the time keeper. As he passed along, often would mothers bring their children to look on the Paternal Chief, yet not a word was heard of President of the United States; the little innocents alone were "taught to lisp the name of Washington."

He was rather partial to children; their infantine playfulness appeared to please him, and many are the parents who at this day rejoice that his patriarchal hands have touched their offsprng.

General Washington was always a strict and decorous obser of the Sabbath. He invariably attended divine service once a day, when within reach of a place of worship. His respect to the clergy, as a body, was shewn by public entainments to them, the same as to the corps legislative and diplomatic, and among his friends were the present venerable bishop of Pennsylvania, and the late excellent prelate and ardent friend of American liberty, Dr. Carroll, Archbishop of Baltimore.

On Sunday, no visitors were admitted to the President's house, save the immediate relatives of the family, with only one exception; Mr. Speaker Trumbull, since Governor of Connecticut, and who had been confidential secretary to the Chief in the war of the Revolution, was in the habit of spending an hour with the President on Sunday evening. Trumble practised the lesson of punctuality, which he learned in the service of the olden time, with such accuracy, that the porter, by consulting his clock, could tell when to stand ready to open to the *Speaker's bell*, as it was called in the family, from the circumstance of no hand, other than the Speaker's, touching the bell on the evenings of the Sabbath.

Forty years a husband, Gen. Washington retained an old fashioned habit of husbands, as he always did the ease and elegance of old fashioned manners. He wore suspended from his neck, by a gold chain, and resting on his bosom, the miniature portrait of his wife, from the time of his marriage until he ceased to live in nature. The letter which he wrote to her, upon his acceptance of the command of the armies, of liberty, (which letter, dated June 18th, 1775, is published in this work from the autograph,) is a proof both of his conjugal tenderness, and diffidence in receiving so important a commission; also of the purity of his heart, and of his generous and nobly disinterested motives which governed his life and actions.

The circumstances attending his first interview with his lady, we shall give from the relation of an aged gentleman now no more. The provincial Colonel was proceeding to Williamsburg, when he fell in with P. Chamberlayne, Esq. one of the ancient aristocracy of Virginia, who lived in a style of great hospitality at his seat in the county of New Kent. Chamberlayne pressed the Colonel to dine with him and stay all night, (as Virginians of those days were not in the habit of making short or ceremonious visits) but was answered that important business at the seat of government made a compliance, however agreeable, quite out of the question. Chamberlayne now returned to the charge, by informing his friend that it was in his power to introduce him to a fine, young, and handsome widow, who was spending some days at his house. The gallant soldier consented to stop, but it was to dine—only to dine—while his unsaddled horse ate a mouthful, and then to be off, so as to accomplish ten or fifteen miles of his journey by nightfall. Fate destined this interview to produce the long and happy union which soon followed the first meeting and mutual attachment of the parties: for the enamoured Colonel, making duty, for this time only, to yield to love, permitted the sun to set and to rise again upon him, the guest of Chamberlayne, while Bishop, his old soldier and body servant, tall as his chief, and in this one instance, more punctilious, had, in obeying his orders of haste, long stood at his master's stirrup, "ready, aye ready, for the field." The ensuing evening the Colonel departed, "nothing loth" to accept the kind bidding of his hospitable host to call again. The marriage took place about 1760, at the White House in the county of New Kent. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mosson, a Clergyman sent out by the Bishop of London, in whose diocess the Colony of Virginia then was, to the Rectory of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent.

Soon after his marriage, Colonel Washington became settled at Mount Vernon, and was elected frequently from Fairfax to the House of Burgesses. During the reigns of the Provincial Governors Botetourt and Eden, the Courts of Williamsburg and Annapolis displayed as much of the polish of high life as was to be found in the larger cities of Europe, with far less of their corruptions and debaucheries. It was the custom for gentlemen of fortune to have their town houses during the sessions of the legislature, where they lived in great splendour and hospitality. Colonel Washington was of this number; his personal attractions, not less than his early renown in arms, made him a subject of much interest to the Europeans, who were frequent visiters to the Capitals of Virginia and Maryland. Straight as an Indian arrow, he was easily distinguished in the gay crowds which appeared at the palaces of the vice kings, by a something in his air and manner, which bespoke no ordinary man. His lower limbs being formed mathematically straight, he walked, as it were, on parallel lines, while his mode of placing and taking up his feet, resembled the step of precision and care, so remarkable in the aboriginal children of the forest. He might be termed rather a silent than a speaking member of the House of Burgesses, although he sometimes addressed the chair, and was listened to with attention and respect, while the excellence of his judgment was put in requisition on all committees, either of important, general, or local policy.

When colonel Washington first resided at Mount Vernon, both the mansion-house and estate were inconsiderable. All the embellishments of the house and grounds are owing to his creative hand. Prior to the War of Independence he was much attached to the pleasures of the chace, and is described as a bold and fearless rider. He kept hounds for a short time after the Revolution, but declined hunting altogether about 1787 or 88.

He was never disposed to conviviality, but liked the cheerful converse of the cocial board; indulged in no games of chance, except in the olden times, when required to make up a party at whist, in playing for a trifle, although, for many years, play of all kinds was unknown in his household. After his retirement from public life, all the time which he could spare from his library, was devoted to the elegant and tasteful arrangement of his house and grounds. He was his own surveyor; and the disposition and appearance of his farms, gave evident proofs that the genius of useful improvement had directed its energies with beneficial, asw wellas ornamental ffects.

As a master of slaves, Gen. Washington was consistent, as in every other relation of his meritorious life. They were comfortably lodged, fed, and clothed; required to do a full and fair share of duty: well cared for in sickness and old age, and kept in strict and proper discipline. These, we humbly conceive, comprise all the charities of slavery.—To his old servants, where long and faithful services rendered them worthy of attachment and esteem, he was most kind. His huntsman and Revolutionary attendant, Will Lee, commonly called Billy, was specially provided for, and survived his master a good many years. Will had been a stout, active man, and a famous horseman; but. from accident, was a cripple for many years before his death, which occurred at a very advanced age. This ancient follower, both in the chace and war, formed a most interesting relic of the Chief, and received considerable largesses from the numerous visiters to Mount Vernon. The slaves were left, to be emancipated at the death of Mrs. Washington; but it was found necessary, (for *prudential* reasons) to give them their freedom in one year after the General's decease. Although many of them, with a view to their liberation, had been instructed in mechanic trades, yet they succeeded very badly as freemen: so true is the axiom, "that the hour which makes man a slave, takes half his worth away."

Bishop, an English soldier, formed an interesting reminiscence of war the of '56. He belonged to Braddock's own regiment; and, on account of possessing superior intelligence, was detailed as a body servant, to accompany that ill fated commander on the expedition to Fort du Quesne. Bishop firmly believed in the Providence which shielded the Provincial Major, in the memorable battle of Monongahela, and observed, he was the only mounted officer left. The enemy knew him well, from their having felt him severely the year before, at the affair of the Meadows; and the provincial military being far more obnoxious to the French and Indians than the European troops, from the marksmanship of the rangers, and their intimate knowledge of the modes of forest warfare, the fire of the enemy became singularly directed against the devoted young warrior, whom they afterwards termed "the spirit-protected man." destined "to become the Chief of Nations," and "anda who could not die in battle." The hat worn on that eventful day, and which was pierced by two balls, was at Mount Vernon, and both seen and handled by several persons, long within our remembrance; yet, strange to say, it was no where to be found on the demise of the Chief.—Another and invaluable relic was also missing; we mean the sword of service, which was worn in action, in the war of Independence. It was described to us, by one who oft had buckled it to the hero's side, as being a kind of hanger; and we have an indistinct recollection of having been told in the family, that it was given to Greene at the close of the war. If so, it surely could not have been more worthily bestowed. Upon mentioning these circumstances to General Andrew Jackson, he was pleased to say that he would make inquiry among the descendants of Greene, who, if they possess, will, no doubt, most dearly prize, so valued a gift as the *Sword of the Revolution*.

At the commencement of hostilities, in 1775, Bishop, being too old for active service, was left at home in charge of the manufacturing establishments of the household, where the veteran would flourish his cane, exacting as perfect obedience as though he had been on parade. A comfortable house had been built for him; he had married; and, looking no more toward his native land, he was contented to pass the remainder of his days on the domain of his patron, where he rested from labor, in the enjoyment of every possible ease and indulgence—the reward of his long and faithful services. In his comfortable homestead, and hoary with age, he would delight the young with tales of the Indian wars—while, his own wars ended, and at peace with the world, he feebly trimmed the lamp of life, which, having burned for more than eighty years, could but for a little while longer be kept from sinking in its socket.

Notwithstanding his perfect reverence for his patron, this old soldier would sometimes, presuming on the privilege of age and long services, chafe his protector on points of expediency, though never on those of obedience.—The General would assume a lofty tone, saying, It is very well, sir; if you are at length tired of my service, you are at perfect liberty to depart. The ancient follower of Braddock, however, knew his man, and knew exactly what best to do; he wisely became silent, and the storm which appeared to be brooding quickly passed away, when a returning sunshine cheered with the warmth of its kindness the veteran of '56.

TURKISH DEVOTION.

The roads being execrable, our driver, who was quite a boy, endeavoured to avail himself of a green sward slope by the way side, to conduct the carriage over an easier track. In doing this, however, he exposed us to rather a serious accident, for being gradually carried to an elevation above the highway, whence there was no visible descent, he became alarmed, and endeavouring too suddenly to regain the original route, overset the carriage; so that we fell from the top to the bottom of the slope, being thrown out with great violence. Unfortunately too, this accident happened in the midst of the long train of carriages belonging to the embassy, and the Turks, who are exceedingly superstitious, immediately regarded it as a bad omen portending some other disaster. We were stunned by the violence of the shock, but sustained no other injury. At sight, however, of this catastrophe, much more formidable in appearance than reality, the ambassador ordered all the embassy to halt, and the persons belonging to it to descend from their carriages and horses. Having now recovered from the effect of our fall, and wondering what they were going to do, we saw all the moslems sedately withdrawing from the side of the road, until they got amongst some trees: here they spread their shawls upon the ground, and immediately beginning to prostrate themselves, fell earnestly to prayers. As soon as they had ended their devotions, they came kindly inquiring after our safety, and assisted us in raising the carriage and in setting every thing to right.

There is something affecting in this trait of simple and sincere devotion in these Mohommedans. worshipped the true God, but he only knew and approached him through a false mediator. This good Turk carried a beautiful copy of the Koran in a gold case slung round his shoulders. If he had known it, how would we have reverenced the true word of God!

The N. York papers say, there is a gang of boys in the Bowery, principally butchers, that for a long time have been the dread of the neighborhood.—They call themselves the "H—ll Fire Club," and bully and abuse every person they meet; several have been arrested.